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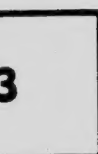
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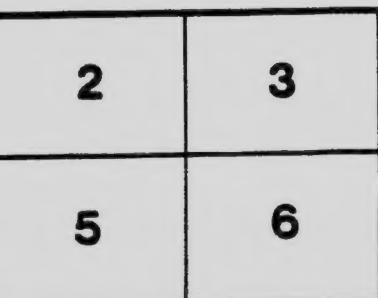
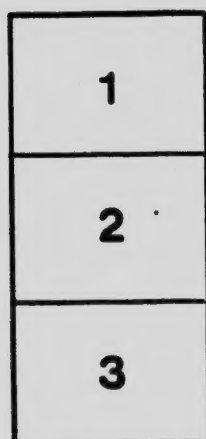
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REPORT
OF THE
CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION
1913-18

VOLUME III: INSECTS

PART F: HEMIPTERA

By EDWARD P. VAN DUZEE

SOUTHERN PARTY—1913-16

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Hemiptera of the Canadian Arctic Expedition

By EDWARD P. VAN DUZEE.

The small collection of Hemiptera taken by the Canadian Arctic Expedition contains representatives of eleven species of which one is certainly new to science and is here described as *Euscelis hyperboreus*, and another is a Siberian saldid now first reported from North America. The softer Homoptera and Miridae are in many cases too much changed by their immersion in alcohol to admit of positive identification. All the specimens recorded here were taken by Mr. F. Johansen during the progress of the Expedition.

***Ligyrocoris constrictus* Say.**

One specimen taken at Ketchikan, Alaska, September 10, 1916. This species has been found throughout Canada and the northern United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

***Stenodema vicinum* Provancher.**

A single individual taken with the preceding. It is distributed throughout the same territory but extends somewhat farther south in the United States.

***Orthotylus* sp.**

Bernard harbour, Dolphin and Union Strait, Northwest Territories, July 10, 1916. Nine examples. This form is very near *Orthotylus discolor* J. Sahlberg, described from northern Siberia, and may prove to be identical with that species but the present material is in too poor a condition for positive determination. They are of the same size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and are thickly clothed with stiff black hairs. The base of the vertex is strongly carinate and paler, the posterior field of the pronotum and median line of the scutellum are also pale, the second segment of the antennae is about as long as the hind margin of the pronotum and distinctly paler in the male, the basal segment being shorter than the head. All these characters and those of the legs are as described by Dr. Reuter for *discolor*, but here the inner margin of the corium as well as the clavus is darker, and the elytra of the females are not shorter and distinctly paler than in the males, at least not so far as I can judge from the condition of these specimens. This form seems to belong to the group of willow-inhabiting species represented by *Orthotylus pullatus* Van D. of the western United States.

***Lobopidea* sp.**

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, August 10, 1915. One discoloured and fragmentary specimen certainly represents a small brachypterous species of this genus which was probably green in life.

***Limnoporus rufoscutellatus* Latreille.**

Ketchikan, southeastern Alaska, September 10, 1916. Four examples taken running on the surface of a pond. Widely distributed in the northern portions of Europe and America.

Chiloxanthus stellata Curtis.

This large saliid seems to be common in Arctic America. Mr. Johansen took adults at Demarcation point, Alaska, May 16, 1914; west of Kongenevik, Camden bay, Alaska, July 4, 1914, about the margins of a tundra pond; at Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 15, 1915, and August 4 and 25, 1915; and the young at Collinson point, Alaska, September 13, 1913; Collinson point, Alaska, June 25, 1914; and Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, June 20, 1916. The Philadelphia Academy of Sciences possesses a good series taken near the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

Calacanthia trybomi J. Sahlberg.

Collinson point, Alaska, six adults taken June 23, 1914, and one young, apparently of this species, taken at Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 19, 1915. These adults agree in all respects with the descriptions of *trybomi* by Sahlberg and Reuter and there can hardly be a question of their identity. It is its first-recorded occurrence in North America.

Arctocorixa sp.

Two examples taken from a tundra pond at Teller, Alaska, August 6, 1913.

Euscelis hyperboreus n. sp.

Related to *extrusus* Van D. and *alpinus* Ball, but smaller and narrower than either; pale markings on the vertex forming an angled line at apex, a transverse line between the ocelli, and two quadrate spots occupying the base; fuscous margins of the elytral nervures composed of segregated irrorations. Length, 4-4½ mm.

Vertex quite strongly produced, forming a right angle in the female, its median length one half the basal width, the length next the eye two-thirds that on the median line; in the male distinctly shorter; passage to the front well rounded. Front broad and short, the sides slightly incurved to the base of the clypeus. Clypeus broad, oblong, the sides rectilinear and scarcely approaching at apex. Loræ broad, almost reaching the margins of the cheeks below. Pronotum one-fourth longer than the vertex in the female, nearly a half longer in the male. Elytra short, scarcely surpassing the abdomen in the male; attaining the middle of the fifth tergal segment in the female; the costa strongly arcuate with the apex rounded.

Valve of the male as long as the ultimate ventral segment, triangular; plates broad, truncate at apex, together almost quadrangular, their margins with a few stiff bristles. Styles but little surpassing the plates, attaining the apex of the anal tube. Last ventral segment of the female short, broadly excavated; pygofers broad, triangularly narrowed beyond the apex of the last ventral segment.

Colour yellowish testaceous becoming paler beneath and a little tinged with fulvous on the abdomen. Vertex fuscous before an arcuated line either side on the anterior margin from the tip to the ocelli: a transverse line across the surface between the ocelli, and the disk posteriorly pale, the latter divided into two quadrate spots by the fuscous median line. Face fuscous, median line and lateral arcs of the front, sides of the clypeus and disk of the loræ and cheeks pale. Pronotum dusky posteriorly, the anterior submargin marked with a concentric row of about ten dark points. Scutellum with the margins pale and calloused on the basal one-half and the basal angles more or less marked with pale. Elytral nervures pale, mostly margined with lines composed of fuscous irrorations. Legs pale, varied with fuscous, the anterior and intermediate femora

being twice-banded. Edge of the connexivum fulvous, the narrow hind edge of the tergal segments and the disk of the fifth and sixth in the female pale.

Described from one male from west of Kongenevik, Camden bay, Alaska, June 27, 1914, and one female from Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, July 15, 1915. This species approaches *alpinus* in the shape and markings of the vertex and *extrusus* in the colouration of the elytra, but it is smaller and narrower than either, being scarcely longer than *striatulus*.

Holotype, male, in the National collection of Insects, Ottawa.

Allotype, female, in collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Euscelis sp.

West of Kongenevik, Camden bay, Alaska, June 27, 1914, one example taken in the shelter of the tundra bluffs. This form is very near *Deltocephalus harrimani* Ashmead, also from Alaska, and it probably is that species, but it is impossible to identify it positively from Ashmead's description.

Thamnotettix sp.

Ketchikan, southeastern Alaska, taken on grass, September 10, 1916; one damaged specimen. This pertains to the *inornata* group, and perhaps most closely resembles *titusi* Ball.



